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A revision of *Pseudolathra* of the East Palaearctic and Oriental regions. II. Six new species and additional records, with notes on some New World species (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

V. ASSING

A b s t r a c t : Six species of *Pseudolathra* CASEY 1905 are described and illustrated: *P. fissa* nov.sp. (South India), *P. biungulata* nov.sp. (Laos), *P. transversiceps* nov.sp. (North Vietnam), *P. bipectinata* nov.sp. (Laos), *P. tonsa* nov.sp. (North India, East Nepal), and *P. separanda* nov.sp. (North India: Meghalaya, Uttaranchal). Additional records of seven previously described and two probably undescribed species from the East Palaearctic and Oriental regions and of one species from the Afrotropical region are presented. The genus is now represented in the East Palaearctic and Oriental regions by 19 species. The distributions of 13 species are mapped. The type material of four New World species is revised: *Pseudolathra inviolata* (SCHEERPELTZ 1933), nov.comb. (ex *Lobrathium* MULSANT & REY 1878); *Pseudolathra integra* (SHARP 1876), nov.comb (ex *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST 1802); *Pseudolathra filicornis* (CASEY 1805), type species of *Paralathra* CASEY 1805; *Pseudolathra filitarsis* (CASEY 1805), type species of *Linolathra* CASEY 1805. A lectotype is designated for *Linolathra filitarsis* CASEY 1805; this lectotype is illustrated. The synonymies of *Linolathra* and *Paralathra* with *Pseudolathra* are confirmed.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Pseudolathra*, Palaearctic region, Oriental region, Nearctic region, Neotropical region, new species, new combinations, synonymy, lectotype designation, new records, distribution.

1. Introduction

In a recent revision (ASSING 2012a), thirteen species of *Pseudolathra* CASEY 1905 were recognized in the East Palaearctic (including Middle Asia) and Oriental regions. They were attributed to three species groups, the *P. regularis* (one species), the *P. nigerrima* (three species), and the *P. unicolor* groups (nine species). Some of the species, in particular *P. pulchella* (KRAATZ 1859) and *P. unicolor* (KRAATZ 1859) have vast distributions extending from the southern East Palaearctic far into the Oriental region and are common, while others are currently known only from their respective type localities. For a key to species and a catalogue see ASSING (2012a).

The diversity of *Pseudolathra* in the New World is difficult to assess. A significant number of species currently attributed to *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST 1802, *Lobrathium* MULSANT & REY 1878 and *Pseudolathra* have been described both from the Nearctic and the Neotropical regions. However, these lathrobiine genera have had a history of confusion, even in the recent past. Based on revisionary works on the Lathrobiina of the

Palearctic and the Oriental region (e.g., ASSING 2012a-c), as well as on a study of some New World species, *Lathrobium* is hypothesized to have a Holarctic distribution, suggesting that all the species reported from other regions belong to other genera. The distribution of *Lobrathium* is most likely Holarctic, too. In the Old World, the genus seems to be of essentially Palearctic affiliations, although some species have been recorded also from the north of the Oriental region. So far, I have seen no correctly identified *Lobrathium* material from the Neotropical region. *Pseudolathra*, in contrast, is apparently present in all major zoogeographic regions, except perhaps the Australian region, from where I have seen no material so far.

Lee H. Herman (New York) kindly informed me that *Lobrathium integrum* ASSING 2012 was a secondary junior homonym of *Lathrobiella integra* CASEY 1905 described from North America, previously a junior secondary homonym of *Lathrobium integrum* SHARP 1876 from South America. *Lathrobiella integra* was subsequently replaced with the nomen novum *Lathrobium inviolatum* SCHEERPELTZ 1933, a name previously attributed to *Lobrathium*. However, based on the current knowledge of the distribution of *Lathrobium* (see above), it seemed likely that *L. integrum* SHARP, too, belonged to a different genus of Lathrobiina. In order to clarify this confusing situation, the status of *Lobrathium integrum* ASSING, *Lathrobium integrum* SHARP, and *Lathrobiella integra* CASEY, as well as the identity of the type species of some genus group names in *Pseudolathra*, an examination of type material was indispensable.

Among recently examined material of *Pseudolathra* from the Palearctic and Oriental regions made available to me from various public and private collections, as many as six undescribed species were identified. In addition, this material yielded new records of seven previously described species.

2. Material and methods

The material treated in this paper is deposited in the following collections:

- BMNH..... The Natural History Museum, London (R.G. Booth)
- MHNG..... Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (G. Cuccodoro)
- NHMB..... Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (M. Geiser, I. Zürcher)
- NHMW..... Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
- NME..... Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (M. Hartmann)
- SMNS..... Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (W. Schawaller, K. Wolf-Schwenninger)
- SNSD..... Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden (O. Jäger)
- USNM Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. (D. G. Furth)
- ZMUC Natural History Museum Denmark/ University of Copenhagen Zoological Museum (A. Solodovnikov)
- cAss..... author's private collection
- cSch..... private collection Michael Schülke, Berlin
- cSha..... private collection Alexey Shavrin, Daugavpils

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss

Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). A digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) was used for the photographs. The maps were created using Map-Creator 2.0 (primap) software.

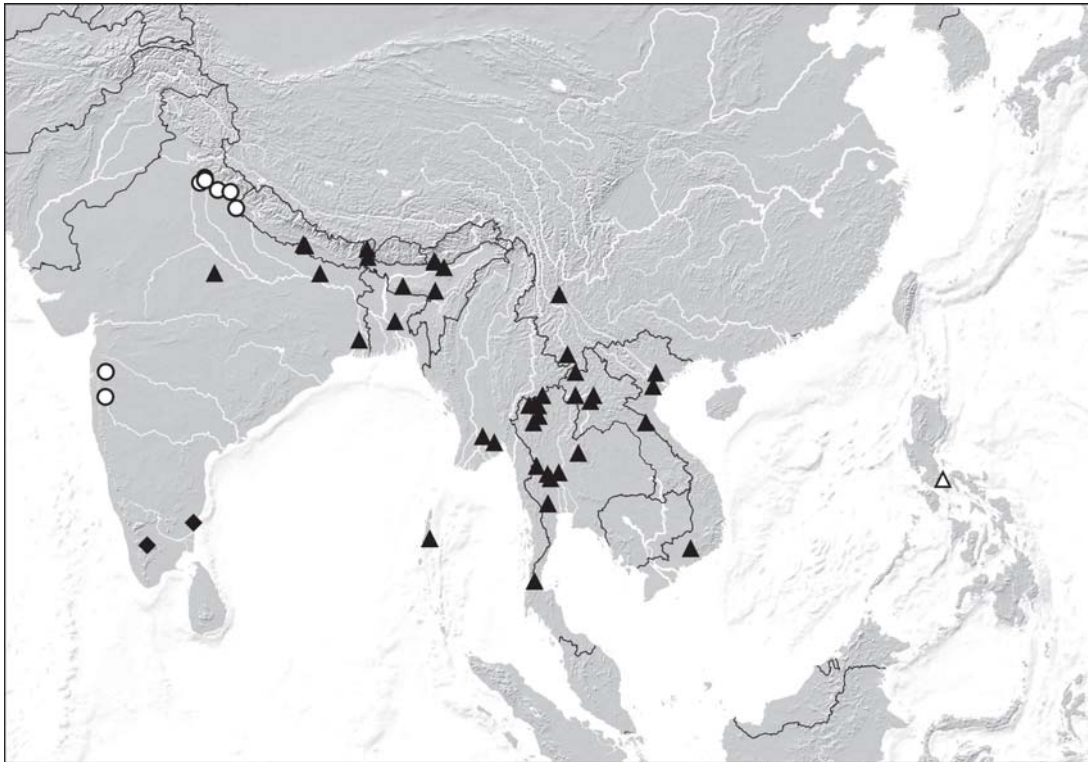
Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior margin of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra, and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process, from the apex of the apical structures, or from the apex of the dorsal plate (whichever forms the apex of the aedeagus) to the base of the aedeagal capsule. The "parameral" side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

3. East Palaearctic and Oriental species

Pseudolathra unicolor (KRAATZ 1859) (Map 1)

Material examined: India: 2 exs., Darjeeling District, Sakyong, 1140 m, 25.IX.1981, leg. Bhakta (NHMB, cAss); 1 ex., Meghalaya, Garo Hills, Darugiri, 450 m, 19.V.1976, leg. Wittmer & Baroni Urbani (cAss); 1 ex., Andaman Islands, Havelock Island, village 7 env., 11°59'N, 92°58'E, 22.IV.-14.V.1998, leg. Majer (cAss). China: 3 exs., S-Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 20 km NW Jinghong, Man Dian (NNNR), 22°08'N, 100°40'E, 720 m, light trap, 26.V.2008, leg. Weigel (NME, cAss). Laos: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 5 km SW Muang Sing, Chiang Tung (stupa), 750 m, 26.III.-5.IV.2010, leg. Murzin (cSch); 1 ex., Louangphrabang province, Thong Khan, 19°35'N, 101°58'E, 750 m, 11.-21.V.2002, leg. Kubán (NHMB); 14 exs., Louangphrabang province, Khan river, 19°53'N, 102°09'E, 300 m, 21.IV.1999, leg. Kubán (NHMB, cAss); 1 ex., Udomxai Province, Pak Beng, 19°54'N, 101°07'E, 450 m, 18.-27.V.2001, leg. Kolibác (NHMB); 2 exs., Boli Kham Xai province, 8 km NE Ban Nape, 18°21'N, 105°08'E, 600 m, 1.-18.V.2001, leg. Pacholátko (NHMB, cAss). Thailand: 1 ex., Muan Kong, 19°24'N, 98°45'E, 600 m, 20.V.1991, leg. Král (NHMB); 7 exs., Fang, 19°55'N, 99°12'E, 300 m, 25.V.1991, leg. Král (NHMB); 8 exs., Chom Thong, 18°26'N, 98°41'E, 24.-27.IV.1991, leg. Horák & Pachlátko (NHMB, cAss); 1 ex., Kanchanaburi, 14°02'N, 99°31'E, 150 m, 3.-7.IV.1991, leg. Kubán (NHMB); 1 ex., Chiang Dao, 19°22'N, 98°57'E, 350 m, 9.-14.V.1991, leg. Kubán (NHMB); 2 exs., Umphang, 16°04'N, 98°53'E, 500 m, 26.IV.-6.V.1991, leg. Král (NHMB, cAss); 1 ex., Chumphon province, Pha To env., 9°48'N, 98°47'E, 27.III.-14.IV.1996, leg. Majer (NHMB); 6 ♀ ♀, Changwat Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai, 250 m, 24.-25.I.1989, leg. Trautner & Geigenmüller (SMNS, cAss); 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, Lom Sak, 40 km N Phetchabun, 120 m, VIII.1987, leg. Thielen (SMNS, cAss); 5 ♂ ♂, 5 ♀ ♀, 240 km NW Bangkok, 25 km NW Lan-Sak, 110 m, at light, II.1989, leg. Thielen (NHMW, cAss); 1 ♂, Chiang Mai, Soppong - Pai, 1800 m, 1.-8.V.1993, leg. Pacholátko & Dembický (cAss). Vietnam: 11 ♂ ♂, 7 ♀ ♀, S-Vietnam, Nam Cat Tien National Park, 1.-15.V.1994, leg. Pacholátko & Dembický (cAss); 1 ♀, N-Vietnam, Cuc Phuong, 2.-11.V.1991, leg. Strnad (NHMB); 1 ex., N-Vietnam, Hanoi city, 4.-5.V.1990, leg. Kubán (NHMB); 2 exs., Hanoi, 21.V.-11.VI.1986, leg. Horák (NHMB); 1 ex., Hanoi, 22.V.-10.VI.1986, leg. Macek (NHMB). Philippines: 1 ♀, S Luzon, Quezon N. P., Lucena, 250 m, 8.-10.I.1991, leg. Bolm (NHMB).

Comment: *Pseudolathra unicolor* is one of the most widespread species of the genus, its distribution ranging from the Himalaya deep into the Oriental region (Map 1). It was previously recorded from Nepal, India, Myanmar, Bangladesh, China, and Thailand (ASSING 2012a). The above material from Laos and Vietnam represent new country records. The same would apply the female from the Philippines, but this record should be considered doubtful until males are available.



Map 1: Distributions of *Pseudolathra unicolor* (KRAATZ) (triangles; open triangle: female-based record requiring confirmation), *P. vellicans* ASSING (circles), and *P. fissa* nov.sp. (diamonds), based on revised records.

Pseudolathra himalayana ASSING 2012 (Map 3)

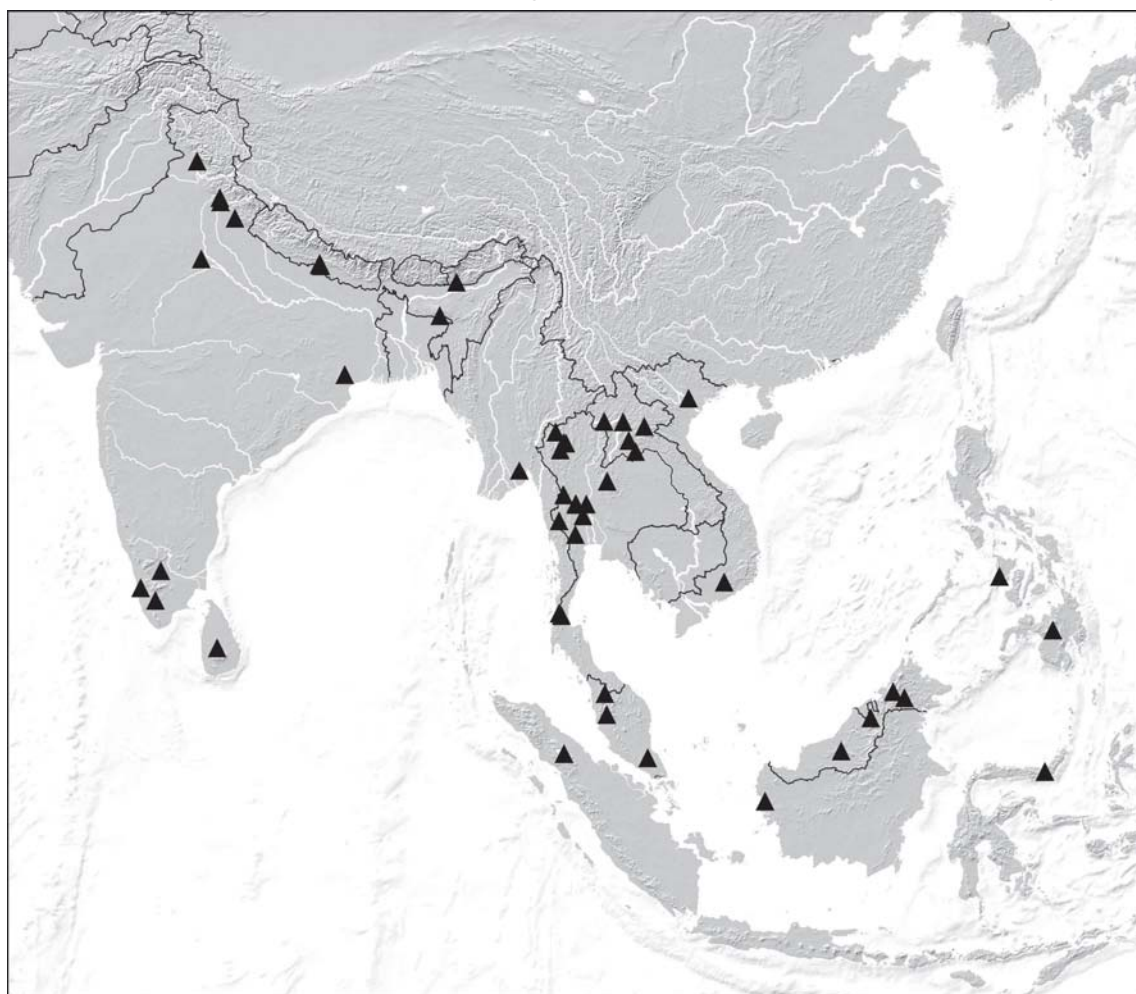
Material examined: Nepal: 1 ♀, Pokhara, 800 m, 30.V.-1.VI.1996, leg. Ahrens, Kulbe, Rulik (SNSD); 1 ♂, Kathmandu - Chauni, 1400 m, 29.IV.1967, leg. Dierl-Schacht (NHMW); 1 ♂, same data, but 24.VI.1967 (cAss). India: 1 ♂, Uttarakhand, left side of Kosi river, 5 km N Ramnagar, "N29°432 E79°140", 7.-11.VI.2011, leg. Shavrin (cSha); 1 ♀, Maharashtra state, 70 km S Pune, Wai env., 3.-6.X.2005, leg. Kantner (SMNS); 1 ♂, Maharashtra state, 40 km W Pune, Mulshi env., 7.-11.X.2005, leg. Kantner (cAss); 1 ♂, Maharashtra, 80 km E Bombay, Lonvala, 13.IX.1991, leg. Schuh (NHMW); 1 ♂, Rajasthan, S Bharatpur, Keoladeo National Park, 10.-12.VIII.1988, leg. Hiermeier (cAss).

Comment: The previously known distribution of *P. himalayana*, a close relative of *P. unicolor*, was confined to the Himalaya and adjacent ranges from northern Pakistan to Nepal. The above records from Rajasthan and Maharashtra state considerably expand the range towards the south (Map 3).

Pseudolathra pulchella (KRAATZ 1859) (Map 2)

Material examined: India: 4 ♀ ♀, Uttarakhand, left side of Kosi river, 5 km N Ramnagar, "N29°432 E79°140", 7.-11.VI.2011, leg. Shavrin (cSha, cAss), 2 ♂ ♂, Rajasthan, S Bharatpur, Keoladeo National Park, 10.-12.VIII.1988, leg. Hiermeier (NHMW, cAss); 1 ♀, Orissa state, Similipal N. P., Lulung, 21°56'N, 86°32'E, 25.V.-13.VI.1998, leg. Majer (NHMB); 2 ♂ ♂, Meghalaya, Cherapunjee, 26.VI.1995, leg. Werner (SMNS, cAss); 1 ♂, Kerala, Cardamom Hills, Periyar National Park, 900 m, 12.X.1991, leg. Schuh (cAss). Nepal: 2 ♀ ♀, Narayani province, Chitwan district, Sauraha, Hotel Riverside, 27°34'N, 84°30'E, 160 m, at light, 6.-8.VII.2009, leg. Kűßner (NME, cAss). Laos: 3 exs., Vientiane province, Phou Khao Khouay, 18°20'N, 102°49'E, 700-800 m, near strongly disturbed primary forest, at light, 25.-30.V.2008, leg. Solodovnikov & Pedersen (ZMUC, cAss); 5 exs., Vientiane province, Vang-Vieng, 18°55'N, 102°27'E, 300 m, 10.-15.V. & 1.-6.VI.2001, leg. Kolibáb

(NHMB, cAss); 1 ex., Xieng Khouang province, 30 km NE Phonsavan, Ban Na Lam -> Phou Sane mt., 19°37'-38'N, 103°20'-21'E, 1300-1700 m, 10.-30.V.2009, leg. Geiser (NHMB); 5 exs., Udonxai Province, Pak Beng, 19°54'N, 101°07'E, 450 m, 18.-27.V.2001, leg. Kolibáč (NHMB, cAss); 5 exs., Louangphrabang province, Khan river, 19°53'N, 102°09'E, 300 m, 21.IV.1999, leg. Kubán (NHMB, cAss). **Thailand:** 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Changwat Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai, 250 m, 24.-25.I.1989, leg. Trautner & Geigenmüller (SMNS, cAss); 1 ♀, Changwat Chiang Mai, Doi Pui, 1500 m, 19.XII.1988, leg. Trautner & Geigenmüller (SMNS); 1 ♀, Krok-Phra, 10 km S Nakhon-Sawan, 50 m, VII.1986, leg. Thielen (SMNS); 1 ♀, Lom Sak, 40 km N Phetchabun, 120 m, VIII.1987, leg. Thielen (SMNS); 1 ♀, 5 km E Pai, 700 m, 19.IV.2004, leg. Schawaller (SMNS); 6 ♂ ♂, 5 ♀ ♀, 240 km NW Bangkok, 25 km NW Lan-Sak, 110 m, at light, II.1989, leg. Thielen (NHMW, cAss); 1 ♀, 150 km NW Bangkok, 10 km W Han-Kha, 90 m, at light, VII.1990, leg. Thielen (NHMW); 16 exs., Chom Thong, 18°26'N, 98°41'E, 24.-27.IV.1991, leg. Bily, Dembický, Horák & Pacholátko (NHMB, cAss); 1 ex., Thong Pha Phum, 14°43'N, 98°39'E, 150 m, 13.-15.IV.1991, leg. Kubán (NHMB); 2 exs., Umphang, 16°04'N, 98°53'E, 500 m, 26.IV.-6.V.1991, leg. Král (NHMB); 1 ex., 150 km NW Bangkok, 60 km N Suphan Bun [?], 10 km W Han-Kha, 90 m, IV.1990, leg. Thielen (NHMB); 1 ex., Ranong province, Ranong: Hot Springs, 9°56'N, 98°40'E, 23.-25.II.1996, leg. Majer (NHMB); 3 exs., Chumphon province, Pha To env., 9°48'N, 98°47'E, 1.-21.III.1996, leg. Majer (NHMB, cAss); 6 exs., same data, but 27.III.-14.IV.1996 (NHMB, cAss); 2 exs., Betong, 25.IV.1992, leg. Bily (NHMB). **Vietnam:** 5 ♂ ♂, 4 ♀ ♀, S-Vietnam, Nam Cat Tien National Park, 1.-15.V.1994, leg. Pacholátko & Dembický (cAss); 1 ex., Hanoi, 21.V.-11.VI.1986, leg. Horák (NHMB). **Malaysia:** 3 exs., Borneo, Sabah, 45 km NE Sapulut, Tibow, 600-900 m, 7.-15.IV.2000, leg. Bolm (NHMB, cAss); 1 ♂, Sarawak, Mulu National Park, Mulu, 500 m, II.1978, leg. Holloway et al. (BMNH). **Philippines:** 1 ex., 8 km E Bontol, SW Panay, 10.-11.XII.1990, leg. Bolm (NHMB); 1 ♂, Mindanao, 30 km W Maramag, 28.-30.XII.1990, leg. Bolm (cAss). **Indonesia:** 5 ♂ ♂, 6 ♀ ♀, Java, Jakarta, at light, 28.II.1989, leg. Jäch (NHMW, cAss); 1 ex., Sumatra, Prabatu, 1400 m, 21.VIII.1981, leg. Wiesner (cAss); 1 ♂, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone



Map 2: Distribution of *Pseudolathra pulchella* (KRAATZ) based on revised records.

National Park, 220 m, light trap, IX.1985, leg. Barlow (BMNH); 1♂, 1♀, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone National Park, 200 m, 27.-28.I.1985, leg. Holloway (cAss).

C o m m e n t : *Pseudolathra pulchella* is apparently the most widespread and common species of the genus, its distribution ranging from the Himalaya to Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines (Map 2). The above specimens from Laos, Vietnam, and the Philippines represent new country records. The previously female-based records from Malaysia and Indonesia are confirmed.

***Pseudolathra tichomirovae* BOHAČ 1988 (Fig. 6, Map 3)**

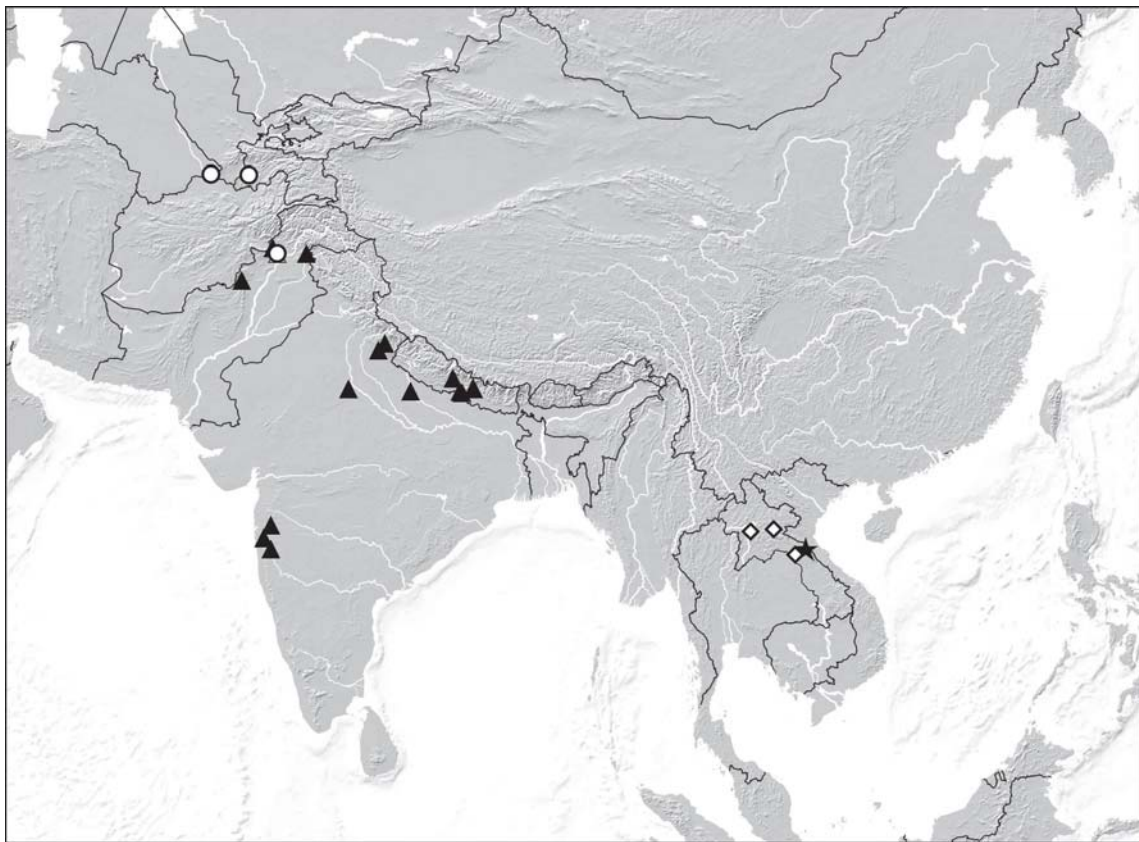
M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Turkmenistan: 1♂, Carsanga [37°31'N, 66°01'E], 1.VI.1992, leg. Snizek (NHMW).

C o m m e n t : This Middle Asian species was previously known from Tajikistan and Pakistan (ASSING 2012a). The above specimen represents the first record from Turkmenistan. The currently known distribution and the distinctive male sternite VII are illustrated in Map 3 and Fig. 6, respectively.

***Pseudolathra vellicans* ASSING 2012 (Map 1)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : India: 1♂, 2♀♀, Maharashtra state, 70 km S Pune, Wai env., 3.-6.X.2005, leg. Kantner (SMNS, cAss); 2♂♂, 1♀, Maharashtra, 80 km E Bombay, Lonvala, 13.IX.1991, leg. Schuh (NHMW, cAss).

C o m m e n t : *Pseudolathra vellicans* was previously known only from Uttaranchal (ASSING 2012a). The currently known distribution is illustrated in Map 1.



Map 3: Distributions of *Pseudolathra tichomirovae* BOHAČ (circles), *P. himalayana* ASSING (triangles), *P. bipectinata* nov.sp. (diamonds), and *P. biungulata* nov.sp. (star), based on revised records.

***Pseudolathra fissa* nov.sp.** (Figs 1-5, Map 1)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "India, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry 10 km N Auroville, 02.02.-02.03.2011, leg. F. Burger / Holotypus ♂ *Pseudolathra fissa* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2012" (NME). **Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀: same data as holotype (NME, cAss), 4 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ [1 teneral]: "India 53 Madras, Amaravathi Dam [= Amaravathi Reservoir; 10°24'N, 77°15'E], 20 km. s. d'Udamalpet [= Udumalaipettai], 400 m. 26-XI-72 Besuchet Löbl Mussard" (MHNG, cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet (present participle of the Latin verb *findere*: to split) alludes to the shape of the apical structures of the aedeagus.

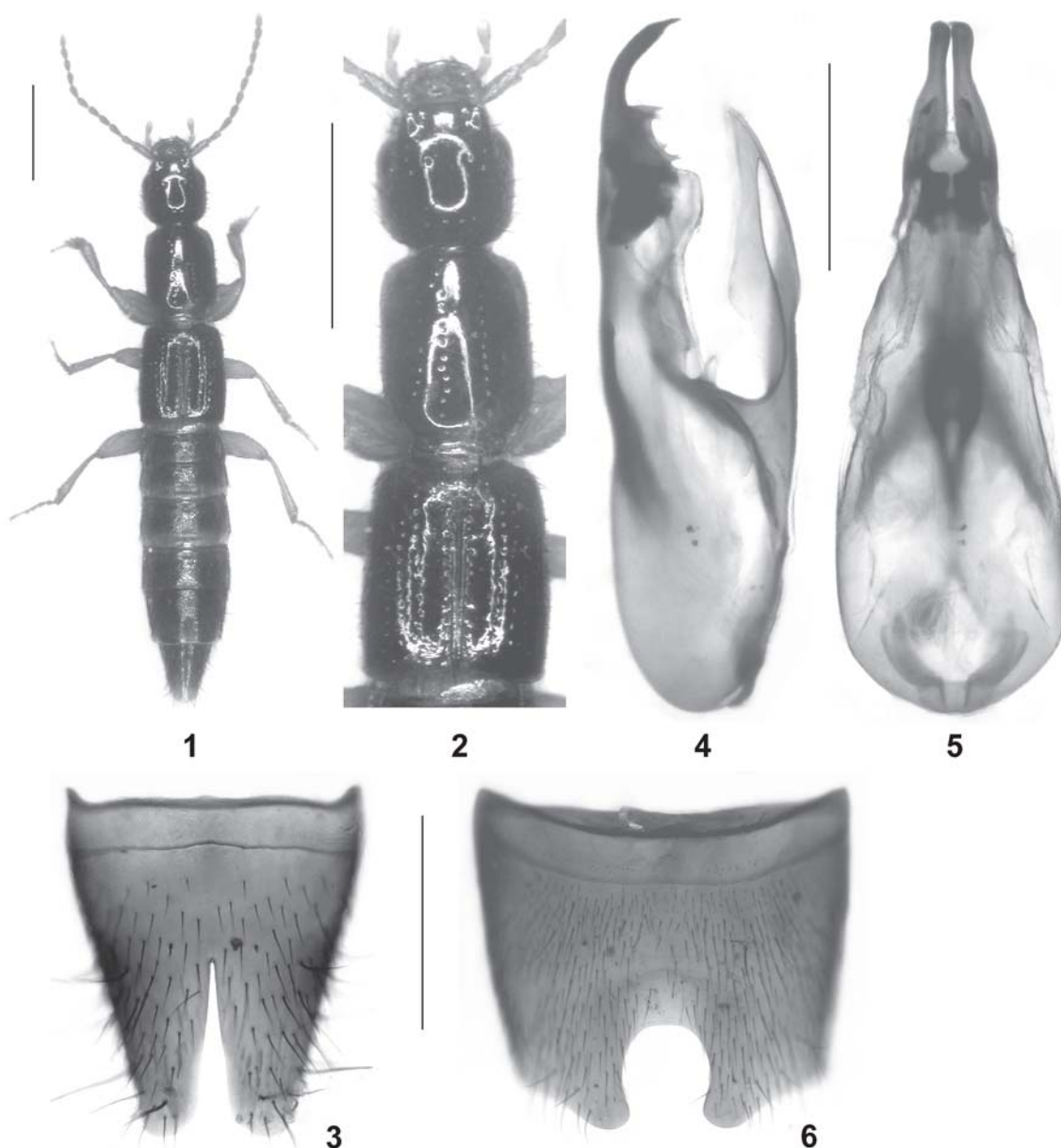
Description: Body length 5.5-7.0 mm; length of forebody 2.9-3.2 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: head blackish-brown; pronotum reddish-brown to dark-brown; elytra dark-brown to blackish-brown, with the humeral angles, the sutural region, and the posterior margins more or less distinctly reddish; abdomen dark-brown, with the posterior portion of segments VII and VIII reddish; legs yellowish to reddish-yellow; antennae reddish.

Head (Fig. 2) with median dorsal surface largely impunctate; punctures confined to the lateral and posterior portions; scattered punctures also in lateral parts of frons (close to eyes). Antennae rather fine and short, approximately 1.8-2.0 mm long. Pronotum (Fig. 2) laterad of dorsal series with very sparse punctation. Elytra (Fig. 2) relatively short and slender, approximately 0.9 times as long as pronotum. Other external characters as in *P. pulchella* and *P. vellicans*.

♂: sternite VII not distinctly modified; sternite VIII distinctly oblong, posterior excision narrow, sharply acute at apex, and deep, its depth slightly more than half the length of sternite (Fig. 3); aedeagus conspicuously large in relation to body size, 1.4 mm long, and of highly distinctive shape: apically with pair of strongly sclerotised, curved structures extending beyond apex of dorsal plate (Figs 4-5); ventral process apically distinctly bifid in ventral view.

Comparative notes: As can be inferred from the similar external morphology (very similar habitus; short antennae; punctation of forebody, very sparse punctation of the pronotum) and particularly by the similarly derived morphology of the large aedeagus (shape of ventral process; strongly sclerotised pair of apical structures), *P. fissa* is the sister species of *P. vellicans* from northern India. It is reliably distinguished from this species only by the male sexual characters (slightly deeper posterior incision of sternite VIII; shape of the ventral process and of the apical structures of the aedeagus). It differs from the widespread and common *P. pulchella* by the more slender head, the shorter and finer antennae, the sparser punctation of the pronotum, the slightly shorter and more slender elytra, the much deeper and narrower posterior incision of the male sternite VIII, and by the completely different morphology of the aedeagus. For illustrations of *P. vellicans* and *P. pulchella* see ASSING (2012a).

Distribution and natural history: This species is currently known only from two localities in Tamil Nadu, southern India (Map 1). Some of the specimens were collected at an altitude of 400 m.



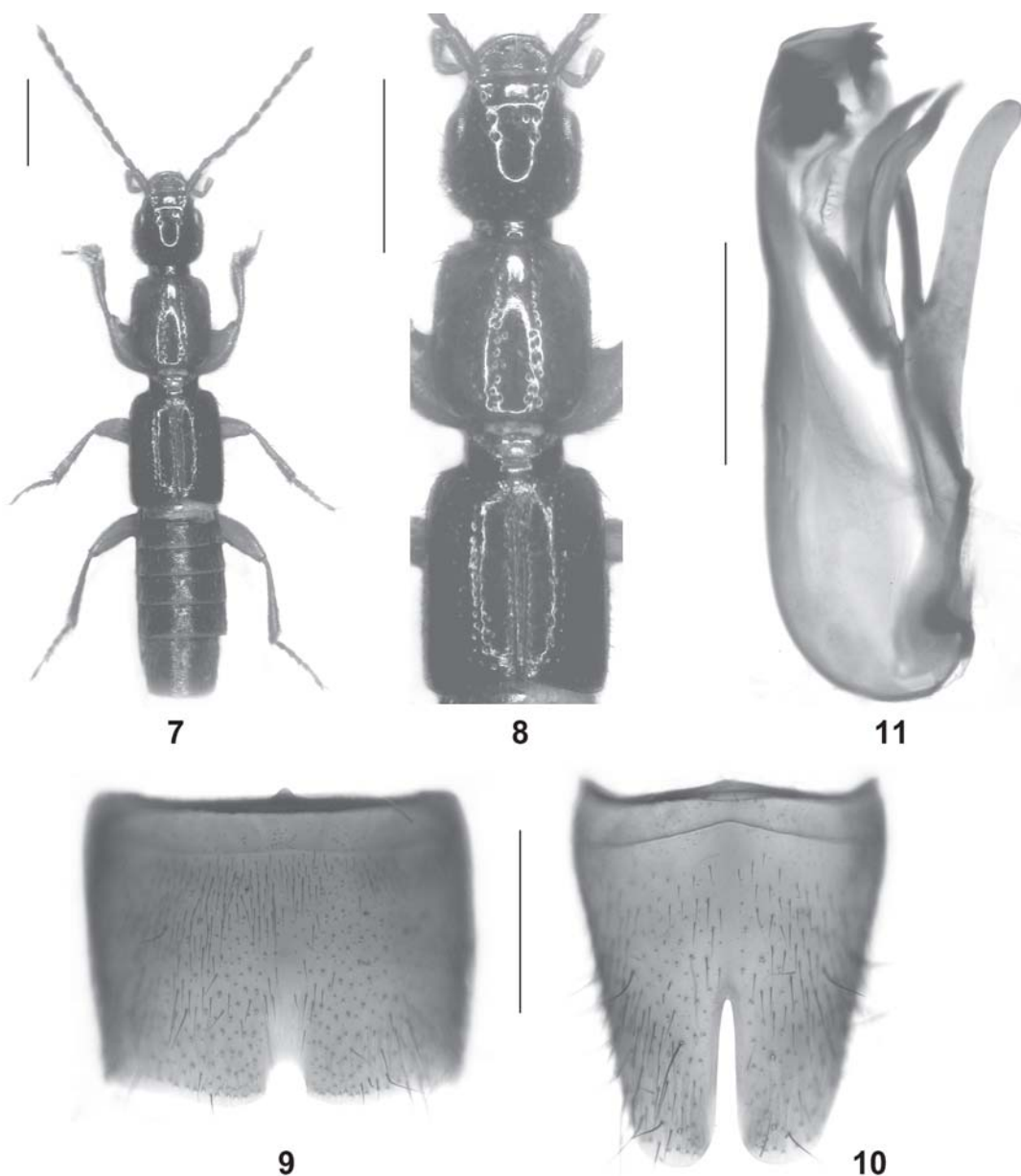
Figs 1-6: *Pseudolathra fissa* nov.sp. (1-5) and *P. tichomirovae* BOHAČ (6): (1) habitus; (2) forebody; (3) male sternite VIII; (4-5) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (6) male sternite VII. Scale bars: 1-2: 1.0 mm; 3-6: 0.5 mm.

***Pseudolathra biungulata* nov.sp.** (Figs 7-11, Map 3)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "Laos-CE, 1-18.v.2001, Boli Kham Xai prov., 18°21'N 105°08'E, Ban Nape (8 km NE), ~600 m, P. Pacholátko leg. / Holotypus ♂ *Pseudolathra biungulata* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2013" (NHMB).

Etymology: The specific epithet is an adjective derived from the Latin noun *ungula* (claw) and refers to the two long, protruding, claw-shaped internal spines of the aedeagus.

Description: Body length 6.8 mm; length of forebody 3.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 7. Coloration: head blackish; pronotum bright red; elytra blackish-brown, with the



Figs 7-11: *Pseudolathra biungulata* nov.sp.: (7) habitus; (8) forebody; (9) male sternite VII; (10) male sternite VIII; (11) aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 7-8: 1.0 mm; 9-11: 0.5 mm.

suture and adjacent portions diffusely dark-reddish; abdomen reddish-brown with reddish apex; legs reddish-yellow; antennae pale-reddish.

Head (Fig. 8) 1.05 times as long as broad, broadest across eyes; posterior angles rather weakly marked; dorsal surface with sparse coarse punctures on vertex and in posterior portion; microsculpture absent. Eyes moderately large, approximately as long as post-ocular region in dorsal view. Antennae approximately 2.4 mm long and slender.

Pronotum (Fig. 8) distinctly oblong, 1.2 times as long as broad and 1.15 times as broad as head; impunctate midline broad, delimited by somewhat irregular series of approximately 15 punctures on either side; lateral portion with moderately sparse punctation.

Elytra (Fig. 8) 0.95 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles marked; punctation

somewhat irregularly seriate, a narrow band on either side of suture impunctate. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as II.

Abdomen narrower than elytra; punctation conspicuously dense and fine on all tergites; interstices with distinct microsculpture and subdued shine; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII convexly produced in the middle.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VII convex and with U-shaped excision in the middle (Fig. 9); sternite VIII distinctly oblong, posterior excision very narrow and deep, approximately half as long as sternite (Fig. 10); aedeagus (Fig. 11) 1.55 mm long (length from apex of ventral process to basal capsule: 1.4 mm) and of distinctive morphology; ventral process long and slender, somewhat laterally compressed, at base of dorsal side with long and straight process; internal sac with two long and strongly sclerotized claw-like apical spines.

Comparative notes: Based on the external and male sexual characters, *P. biungulata* undoubtedly belongs to the *P. unicolor* group (see ASSING 2012a). Among the species of this group, it is most similar to *P. pulchella* in size, proportions, and coloration. It differs from all its congeners by the conspicuous shape of the male sternite VII and by the distinctive morphology of the aedeagus, from *P. pulchella* additionally by smaller eyes, a slightly more oblong head, a relatively larger and broader pronotum with sparser punctation, the presence of an impunctate band on either side of the elytral suture, and by the deeper and much narrower posterior incision of the male sternite VIII.

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated in central Laos (Map 3) at an altitude of approximately 600 m.

***Pseudolathra nigerrima* (CAMERON 1924) (Map 5)**

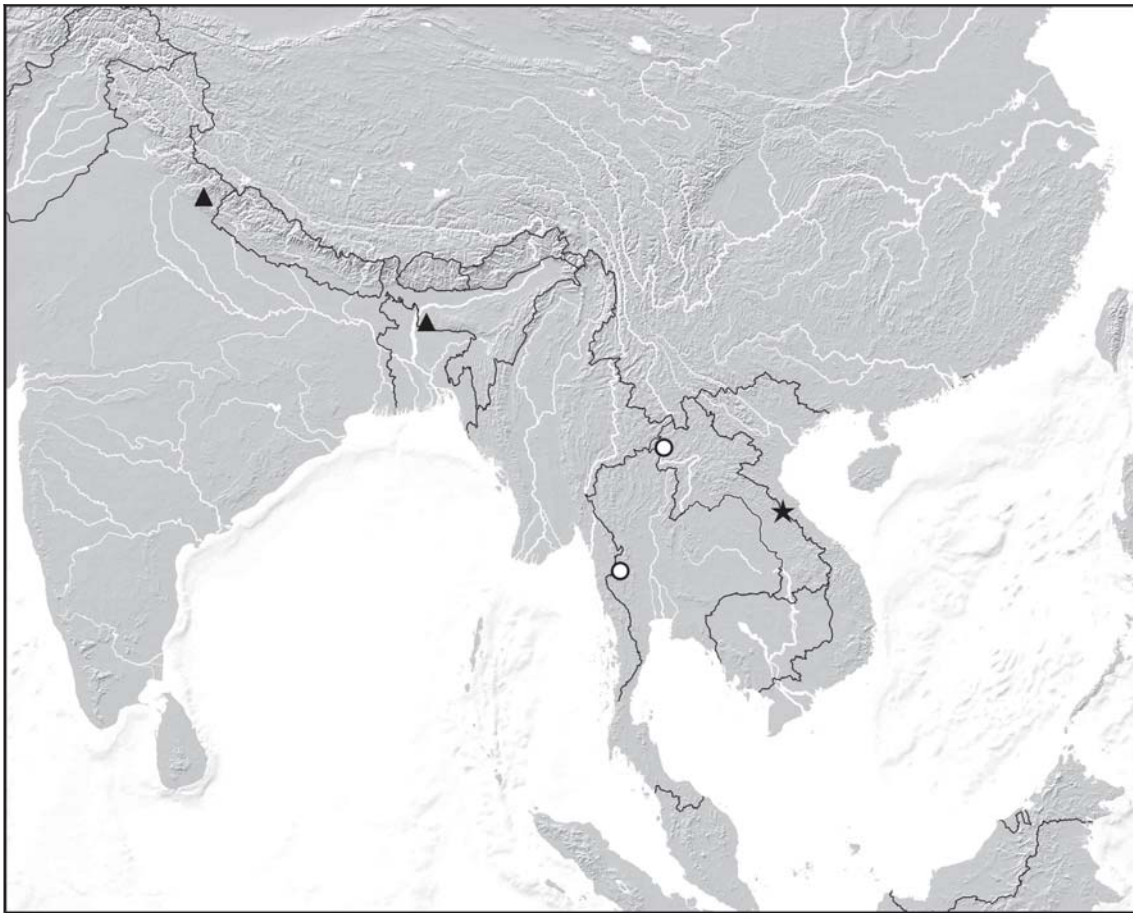
Material examined: Nepal: 1♂, Kathmandu valley, Godavari, pitfall trap, VIII.2002, leg. Chaudhari (NME); 1♀, N Kathmandu, Shivapuri Lekh, upper Bagmati river valley, 1800-1900 m, 24.V.2005, leg. Schmidt (NME); 1♂, east slope of Manaslu Himal, Machhakhola valley, Gumda to Lapsibot, 28°12'N, 84°50'E, 1500-1900 m, 23.V.2006, leg. Schmidt (cAss). India: 1♂, Sikkim, Resi Bazar near Sintam, 26.IV.1977, leg. Bhakta (NHMB).

Comment: The known distribution of *P. nigerrima* is confined to North India and Nepal (Map 5).

***Pseudolathra transversicollis* ASSING 2012 (Map 4)**

Material examined: Laos: 28 exs. [partly teneral], Bokeo province, 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27-28'N, 100°45'E, 500-700 m, 4.-18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (NHMB, cAss).

Comment: This species was previously reported from Thailand and North India. The Indian material, however, refers to a different species (see the section on *P. separanda* nov.sp.). The specimens from Laos represent a new country record. The currently known distribution is illustrated in Map 4.



Map 4: Distributions of *Pseudolathra separanda* nov.sp. (triangles), *P. transversicollis* ASSING (circles), and *P. transversiceps* nov.sp. (star).

***Pseudolathra transversiceps* nov.sp.** (Figs 12-16, Map 4)

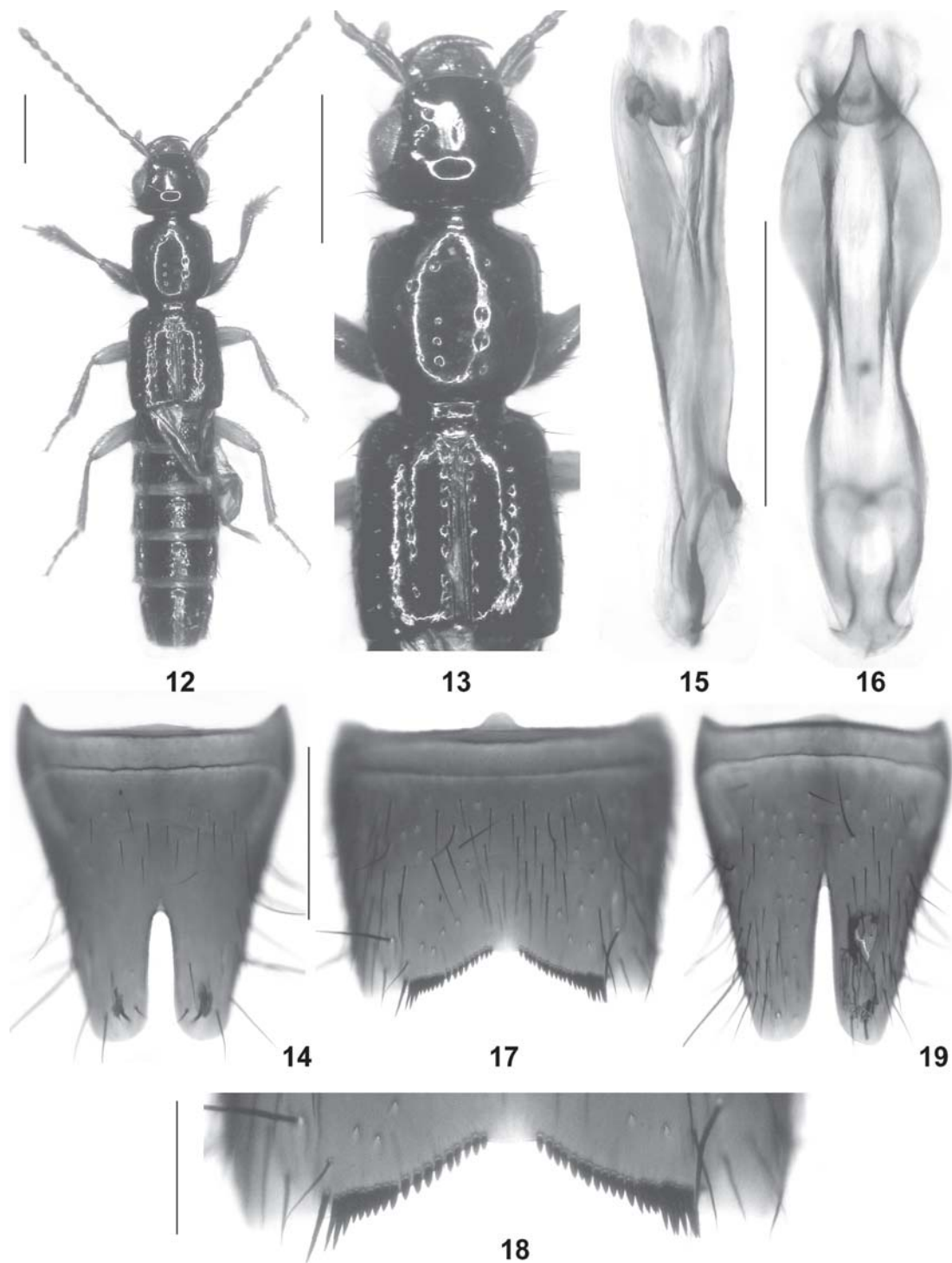
Type material: Holotype ♂: Vietnam-N, Quang Binh prov., 1 km N of Cha Lo, 400 m, Vietnam-Laos border area, 17°41'22"N 105°45'45"E, L. Dembický leg., 11.-24.iv.2010 / Holotypus ♂ *Pseudolathra transversiceps* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2013" (NHMB).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet is a noun composed of the Latin adjective transversus (transverse) and the suffix ceps (head). It refers to the strongly transverse head.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 8.3 mm; length of forebody 4.0 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 12. Coloration: body black; mid- and hindlegs yellowish, forelegs brown with paler tarsi; antennae with basal half brown and apical half paler.

Head (Fig. 13) strongly transverse, 1.3 times as broad as long, broadest across eyes; posterior angles rather marked; dorsal surface impunctate, except for a few coarse punctures near dorsal margin of eye, on frons, and at posterior margin; microsculpture absent. Eyes large and bulging, more than twice as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antennae 2.7 mm long and slender.

Pronotum (Fig. 13) as broad as long and 1.02 times as broad as head; lateral margins somewhat tapering posteriad in dorsal view; posterior angles weakly marked; dorsal series composed of 1+4 coarse punctures; laterad of dorsal series with oblique series of 3 coarse punctures on either side, plus additional punctures at lateral margin.



Figs 12-19: *Pseudolathra transversiceps* nov.sp. (12-16) and *P. bipectinata* nov.sp. (17-19): (12) habitus; (13) forebody; (14, 19) male sternite VIII; (15-16) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (17) male sternite VII; (18) posterior portion of male sternite VII. Scale bars: 12-13: 1.0 mm; 14-17, 19: 0.5 mm; 18: 0.2 mm.

Elytra (Fig. 13) 0.96 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles marked; dorsal surface with three series of punctures (one at suture, one along middle, and one laterally), each composed of 6-8 rather coarse punctures. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I slightly shorter than II.

Abdomen narrower than elytra; punctation dense and coarse on tergite III, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards abdominal apex, very sparse and fine on tergite VII; microsculpture very shallow on tergites III-VI, slightly more distinct on tergite VII; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII convexly produced in the middle; sternite VII not distinctly modified; sternite VIII (Fig. 14) weakly oblong, posterior excision narrow and deep, its depth slightly less than half the length of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 15-16) 1.0 mm long; ventral process blade-shaped, in ventral view broadly dilated in the middle and with acute apex.

Comparative notes: *Pseudolathra transversiceps* is readily distinguished from all its congeners particularly by the distinctive morphology of the aedeagus. In general appearance (coloration, punctation, etc.), it is similar to *P. nigerrima* (Himalaya) and *P. sagittata* ASSING 2012 (Thailand), together with which it would key out at couplet 4 in the key in ASSING (2012a). It differs from the former by slightly smaller size, the paler coloration of the mid- and hindlegs, the coarser punctation of the forebody, the relatively smaller and more transverse head, the fewer punctures of the dorsal series of the pronotum (*P. nigerrima*: 1+5), and the fewer punctures composing the series on the elytra (*P. nigerrima*: each series usually composed of at least 10 punctures). From *P. sagittata*, *P. transversiceps* is distinguished by the somewhat broader body (more transverse head; pronotum not distinctly oblong; elytra broader), the darker forelegs and antennae, the longer and more slender antennae, the coarser punctation of the head, the pronotal punctation pattern (*P. sagittata*: dorsal series composed of 1+5 punctures), and the more distinct microsculpture of the abdomen. For illustrations of *P. nigerrima* and *P. sagittata* see ASSING (2012a).

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated in North Vietnam, near the border with Laos (Map 4). The holotype was collected at an altitude of 400 m.

***Pseudolathra bipectinata* nov.sp.** (Figs 17-23, Map 3)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "Laos, 24-29.iv.2001, Khammouan prov., 18°07'N 104°29'E, Ban Khoun Ngeun, ~200 m, Vít Kubán leg. / Holotypus ♂ *Pseudolathra bipectinata* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2013" (NHMB). **Paratypes:** 1♂: "Laos-NE, Xieng Khouang prov., 19°37-8'N 103°20-1'E, 30 km NE Phonsavan: Ban Na Lam → Phou Sane Mt., 1300-1700 m, 10.-30.v.2009, M. Geiser leg. / NHMB Basel, NMPC Prague, Laos 2009 Expedition: M. Brancucci, M. Geiser, Z. Kraus, D. Hauck, V. Kubán" (NHMB); 2♂♂, 1♀: "Laos-N (Louangphrabang), 11-21.v.2002, 19°35'N 101°58'E, Thong Khan, ~750 m, Vít Kubán leg." (NHMB, cAss).

Etyymology: The specific epithet (Latin adjective: with two combs) alludes to the distinctive pair of combs of palisade setae at the posterior margin of the male sternite VII.

Description: Body length 5.5-7.0 mm; length of forebody 3.2-3.7 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 20. Coloration: body black; legs and antennae reddish.

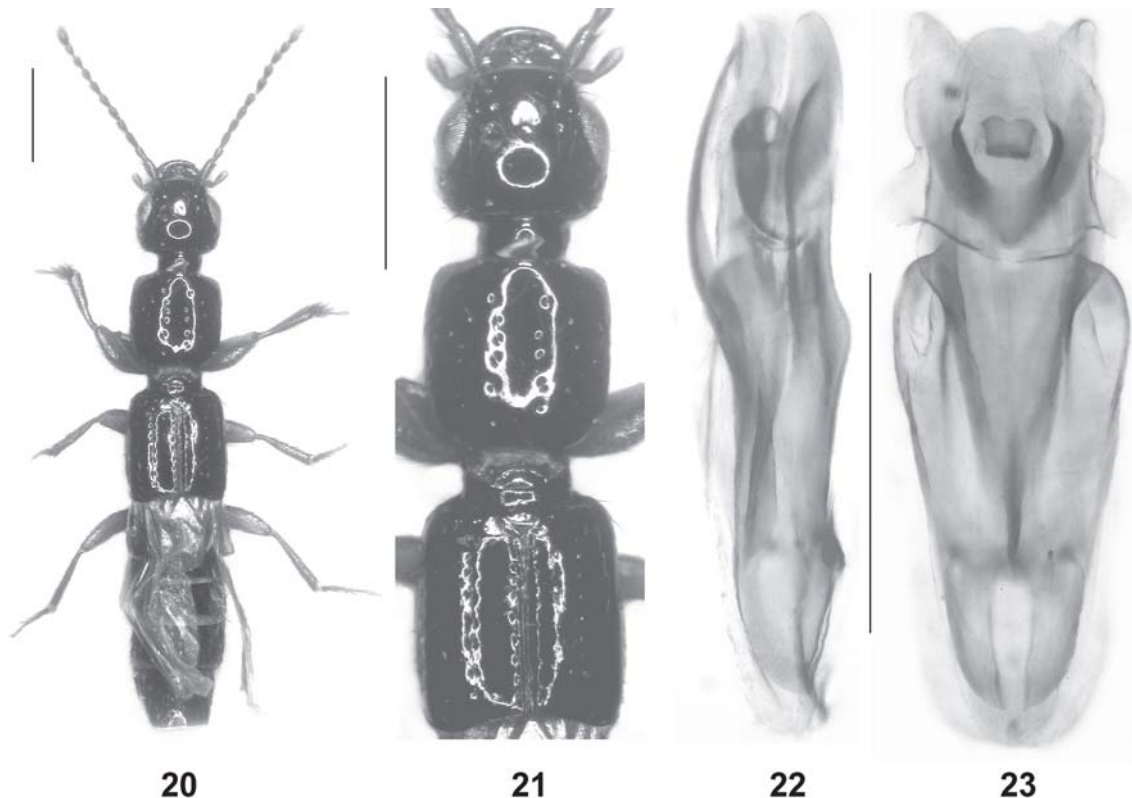
Head (Fig. 21) transverse, 1.15-1.20 times as broad as long, broadest across eyes; posterior angles moderately marked; dorsal surface impunctate, except for a few coarse punctures near dorsal margin of eye, on frons, and at posterior margin; microsculpture absent. Eyes large and bulging, approximately twice as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antennae approximately 2.0 mm long and slender.

Pronotum (Fig. 21) approximately 1.05 times as long as broad and about 1.05 times as broad as head; lateral margins subparallel in anterior two-thirds in dorsal view; posterior angles weakly marked; dorsal series composed of 1+5 (exceptionally 4) coarse punctures; laterad of dorsal series with few coarse punctures on either side, plus additional punctures at lateral margin.

Elytra (Fig. 21) 0.90-0.95 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles marked; dorsal surface with three series of punctures (one at suture, one along middle, and one laterally), each composed of 8-12 moderately coarse punctures. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I slightly shorter than II.

Abdomen narrower than elytra; punctation dense and coarse on tergite III, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards abdominal apex, moderately sparse and moderately fine on tergite VII; interstices glossy, microsculpture nearly obsolete, noticeable only on tergite VII; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII strongly convex.

♂: sternite VII (Figs 17-18) with broad and distinct posterior excision, posterior margin with a long comb of approximately 20 palisade setae on either side of middle, these palisade setae gradually increasing in length laterad; sternite VIII (Fig. 19) distinctly oblong, posterior excision narrow and very deep, approximately half as long as sternite; aedeagus approximately 0.93 mm long and shaped as in Figs 22-23.



Figs 20-23: *Pseudolathra bipectinata* nov.sp.: (20) habitus; (21) forebody; (22-23) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 20-21: 1.0 mm; 22-23: 0.5 mm.

Comparative notes: Like *P. transversiceps*, *P. bipectinata* belongs to the *P. nigerrima* group (see ASSING 2012a), as can be inferred from the similar external (punc-

tation of forebody and abdomen; broad body with a short and broad pronotum; coloration) and the similar male sexual characters. It is distinguished from the species of this group by smaller body size, the reddish legs and antennae, the distinctive shape and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VII, the distinctly oblong male sternite VIII with a conspicuously deep posterior excision, and by the shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution and natural history: The species was discovered in three localities in Laos (Map 3); the altitudes range from 200 to above 1300 m.

***Pseudolathra tonsa* nov.sp.** (Figs 24-29, Map 5)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "Darjeeling Distr, India Bhakta B. / Kosi Khola, 9.XI.1980 / Holotypus ♂ *Pseudolathra tonsa* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2013" (NHMB). Paratype ♂: "O. Nepal, Bhakta B. / Chitra [recte: Chitre], 20.IX.1978" (cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet (past participle of the Latin verb *tondere*: to shave) alludes to the absence of tufts of setae at the posterior margin of the male sternite VII, one of the characters distinguishing this species from the similar *P. nigerrima*.

Description: Body length 7.7-9.5 mm; length of forebody 4.3-4.4 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 24. Coloration: head and pronotum black; elytra uniformly black or indistinctly paler anteriorly; abdomen black, with the extreme apex slightly paler; legs and antennae yellowish-red.

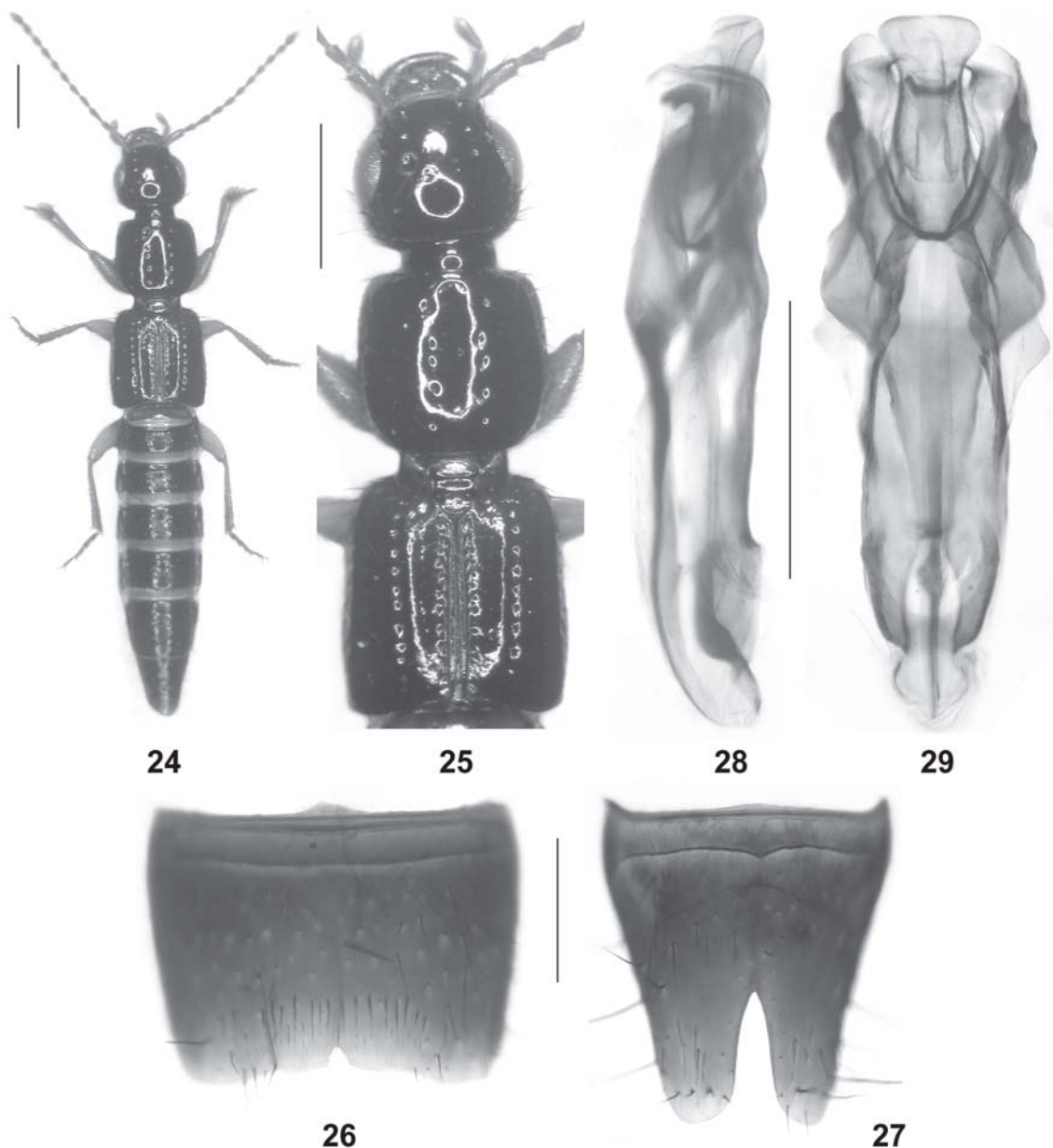
Head (Fig. 25) transverse, 1.15-1.20 times as broad as long, broadest across eyes; posterior angles moderately marked; dorsal surface impunctate, except for a few coarse punctures near dorsal margin of eye, on frons, and at posterior margin; microsculpture absent. Eyes large and bulging, distinctly more than twice as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antennae approximately 2.8 mm long and slender.

Pronotum (Fig. 25) very weakly transverse, approximately 1.01-1.02 times as broad as long and about 1.1 times as broad as head; lateral margins subparallel in anterior half and converging in posterior half in dorsal view; posterior angles weakly marked; dorsal series composed of 1+5 coarse punctures; laterad of dorsal series with few coarse punctures on either side, plus additional punctures at lateral margin.

Elytra (Fig. 25) approximately 0.95 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles marked; dorsal surface with three series of punctures (one at suture, one along middle, and one laterally), each composed of 8-12 not very coarse punctures, between sutural and median series with an additional irregular series of very fine punctures. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I slightly shorter than II.

Abdomen narrower than elytra; punctation dense and coarse on tergite III, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards abdominal apex, very sparse and fine on tergite VII; interstices glossy, with fine, shallow, but noticeable transverse microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII strongly convex.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VII broadly concave and without distinct tufts of black setae laterally (Fig. 26); sternite VIII with moderately narrow and deep posterior excision of nearly half the length of sternite (Fig. 27); aedeagus (Figs 28-29) 1.3 mm long; apex of ventral process of distinctive shape particularly in ventral view.



Figs 24-29: *Pseudolathra tonsa* nov.sp.: (24) habitus; (25) forebody; (26) male sternite VII; (27) male sternite VIII; (28-29) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 24-25: 1.0 mm; 26-29: 0.5 mm.

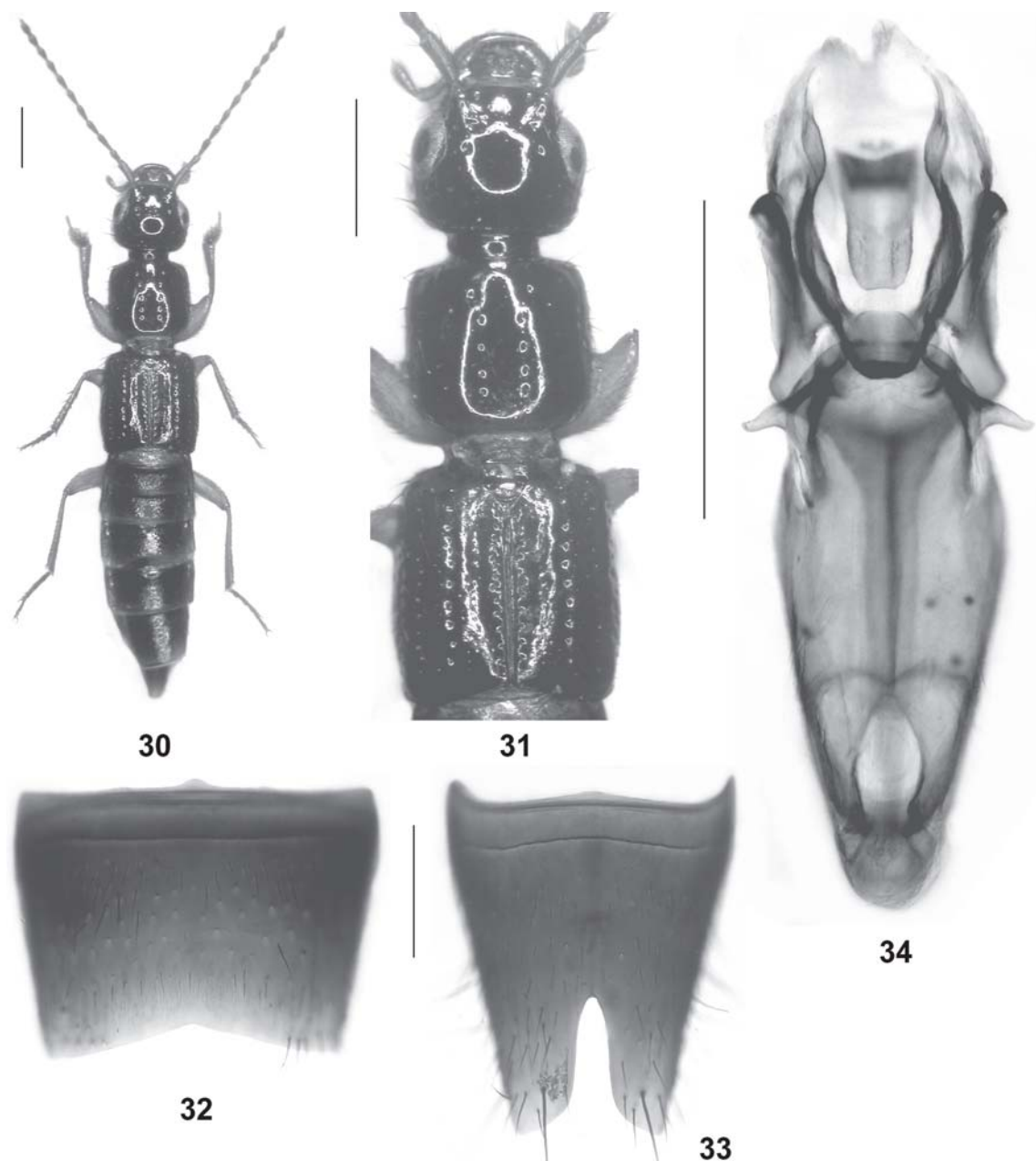
Comparative notes: The highly similar external and male sexual characters, particularly the similarly derived morphology of the aedeagus, suggest that *P. tonsa* is very closely related to, and probably the adelphotaxon of the sympatric *P. nigerrima*. It differs from this species by the paler coloration of the legs, by the different chaetotaxy of the male sternite VII (posterior margin without lateral tufts of black setae), and by the shape of the aedeagus, above all the shape of the apex of the ventral process.

Distribution and natural history: *Pseudolathra tonsa* is currently known from two localities in the Himalaya, one in eastern Nepal and one in Darjeeling district, northern India (Map 5).

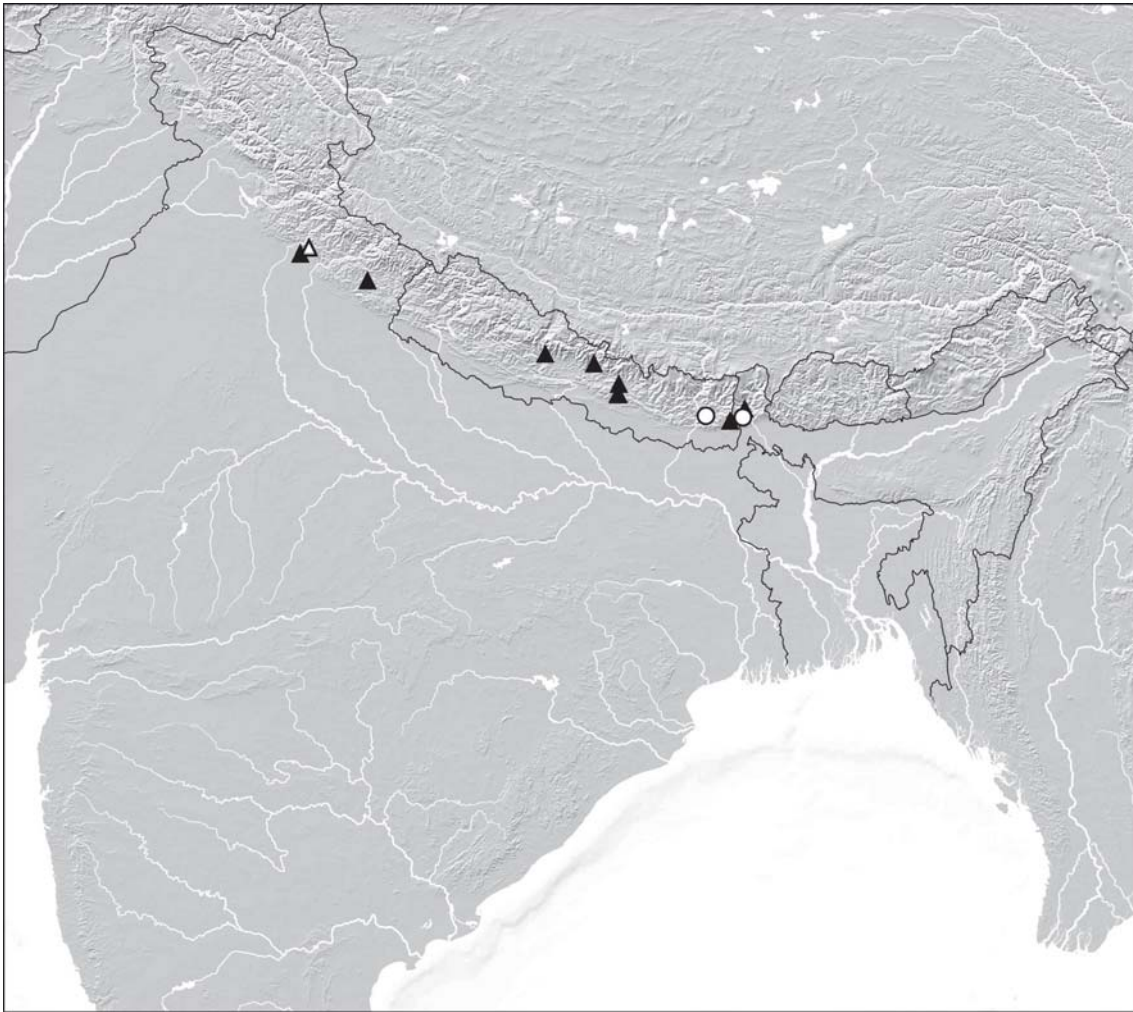
***Pseudolathra separanda* nov.sp.** (Figs 30-34, Map 4)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "NE India, Meghalaya, Tura peak, 600-1000 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, L. Dembický leg., 12.-22.vi.2007 / Holotypus ♂ *Pseudolathra separanda* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2013" (NHMB). Paratypes: 2♂♂: "Haldwani Dist., Kumaon, India. H.G.C. / H.G. Champion coll. B.M. 1927-409 / Paratypus ♂ *Pseudolathra transversicollis* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2012 / Paratypus ♂ *Pseudolathra separanda* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2013" (BMNH, cAss).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet is the gerundivum of the Latin verb *separare* and alludes to the fact that it was previously confounded with, and is now separated from *P. transversicollis*.



Figs 30-34: *Pseudolathra separanda* nov.sp., holotype: (30) habitus; (31) forebody; (32) male sternite VII; (33) male sternite VIII; (34) aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 30-31: 1.0 mm; 32-34: 0.5 mm.



Map 5: Distributions of *Pseudolathra nigerrima* (CAMERON) (triangles; filled triangles: revised records; open triangle: literature record) and *P. tonsa* nov.sp. (circles).

Description: Body length 8.5-9.5 mm; length of forebody 4.6-4.8 mm. Habitus and forebody as in Figs 30-31. External and male secondary sexual characters as in *P. transversicollis* (see description in ASSING 2012a). Reliably distinguished only by the morphology of the aedeagus.

♂: sternite VII with broad and distinct, shallowly V-shaped posterior excision (Fig. 32); sternite VIII (Fig. 33) distinctly oblong, posterior excision moderately narrow and approximately two-fifths as long as sternite; aedeagus 1.3-1.4 mm long and shaped as in Fig. 34 and ASSING (2012a: figures 55-56); apex of ventral process of distinctive shape particularly in ventral view.

Comment and comparative notes: The original description of *P. transversicollis* is based on eighteen type specimens, sixteen (including the holotype) from one locality in Thailand and two from North India. The possibility that the specimens from North India belonged to a different species was not ruled out, since slight differences in the aedeagal morphology were observed. However, the Indian material was collected a long time ago, so that these differences were tentatively attributed to artefacts resulting from long-term storage. The recently collected male from Meghalaya (now the holotype), however, provides evidence that the specimens from North India

indeed represent a different, albeit very similar species. In *P. separanda*, the aedeagus is apically more membranous, narrower, and distinctly and narrowly excised, whereas in *P. transversicollis*, it is apically more strongly sclerotized and broadly concave in ventral view.

Distribution and natural history: *Pseudolathra separanda* is known from two localities in North India, one in Uttaranchal and one in Meghalaya (Map 4). The specimen from Meghalaya was collected between 600 and 1000 m.

***Pseudolathra* sp. 1**

Material examined: India: 1♂, Sikkim, Resi Bazar near Sintam, 26.IV.1977, leg. Bhakta (NHMB).

Comment: Similar in size and coloration to *P. sagittata*, but distinguished by larger and more protuberant ("*Quedius*-like") eyes, blackish-brown legs, brown elytra, and coarser punctation of the forebody.

***Pseudolathra* sp. 2**

Material examined: Indonesia: 1♀, Maluku, Halmahera, 28 km S Tobelo, Togoliua, 200 m, 2.XI.1999, leg. Riedel (SMNS).

Comment: Similar in size and coloration to *P. nigerrima*, but distinguished by blackish-brown legs, sparser and coarser punctation of the forebody, and a more transverse head.

4. New World species

***Pseudolathra inviolata* (SCHEERPELTZ 1933), nov.comb.**

Lathrobiella integra CASEY 1905: 141; secondary homonym.

Lathrobium inviolatum SCHEERPELTZ 1933: 1277; replacement name.

Type material examined: Syntypes: 1♀ [dissected prior to present study]: "L / Casey bequest 1925 / Type USNM 38195 / Lectotype *Lathrobiella integra* By L. Watrous / Syntypus ♀ *Lathrobiella integra* Casey, rev. V. Assing 2012 / *Pseudolathra integra* (Casey), det. V. Assing 2012" (USNM).

Comment: The original description of *Lathrobiella integra* is based on an unspecified number of female syntypes, probably only a single specimen, from "Indiana? (Cab. Levette)" (CASEY 1905). The species was subsequently attributed to *Lathrobium* (BERNHAEUER & SCHUBERT 1912) and thus became a junior secondary homonym of *Lathrobium integrum* SHARP 1876. SCHEERPELTZ (1933) replaced *Lathrobiella integra* Casey with the nomen novum *Lathrobium inviolatum*.

One female syntype was located in the collections of the USNM. It has a lectotype label by Watrous attached to it, but this designation was never published. An examination of this specimen revealed that it belongs to the genus *Pseudolathra* CASEY 1905. Hence, *Pseudolathra inviolata* represents a new combination. *Lathrobiella integra* CASEY remains an invalid name, since it was found to be still congeneric with *Lathrobium integrum* SHARP 1876 (see below). The examined syntype was identified as *P. integra* (CASEY) rather than *P. inviolata* (SCHEERPELTZ) because it was returned before the holotype of *P. integra* (SHARP) became available for study.

In *P. inviolata*, the supra-marginal line of the elytra is very fine, reaching neither anterior nor posterior margins of the elytra in lateral view. The abdomen is rather matt, due to very dense punctation and pronounced microsculpture.

***Pseudolathra integra* (SHARP 1876), nov.comb.**

Lathrobium integrum SHARP 1876: 242.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ [mounted between two glass slides]: "Lathrobium integrum Type [written on mounting label] / Type / Tapajos / Sharp Coll. 1905-313. / Lathrobium integrum ♀ Type. D.S. / Pseudolathra integra (Sharp), det. V. Assing 2013" (BMNH).

Comment: The original description of *Lathrobium integrum* is based on "a single female" from "Tapajos" (SHARP 1876). The holotype was located in the Sharp collection at the BMNH. Judging from its external characters, the species belongs to *Pseudolathra*.

***Pseudolathra filicornis* (CASEY 1905)**

Paralathra filicornis CASEY 1905: 130.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ [dissected prior to present study]: "Greeley Colo, Wickham / Casey bequest 1925 / Type USNM 38177 / Presumed Holotype Paralathra filicornis Csy L. Watrous 81/ Holotypus Paralathra filicornis Casey, rev. V. Assing 2012 / Pseudolathra filicornis (Casey), det. V. Assing 2012" (USNM).

Comment: The original description of *Paralathra filicornis* is based on a single female specimen from "Colorado (Greeley)" collected by "Mr. Wickham" (CASEY 1905). The species is the type species by monotypy of the genus group name *Paralathra* CASEY 1905, a junior synonym of *Pseudolathra* CASEY 1905. Based on an examination of the holotype, the generic placement of *P. filicornis* in *Pseudolathra* and the synonymy of *Paralathra* with *Pseudolathra* are confirmed.

Pseudolathra filicornis is distinguished from *P. inviolata* by its slightly larger and distinctly broader body (especially pronotum), and by the less densely punctured, shallowly microsculptured, and somewhat glossy abdomen. The supra-marginal line of the elytra is very fine, reaching neither anterior nor posterior margins of the elytra in lateral view.

***Pseudolathra filitarsis* (CASEY 1905) (Figs 35-41)**

Linolathra filitarsis CASEY 1905: 132 f.

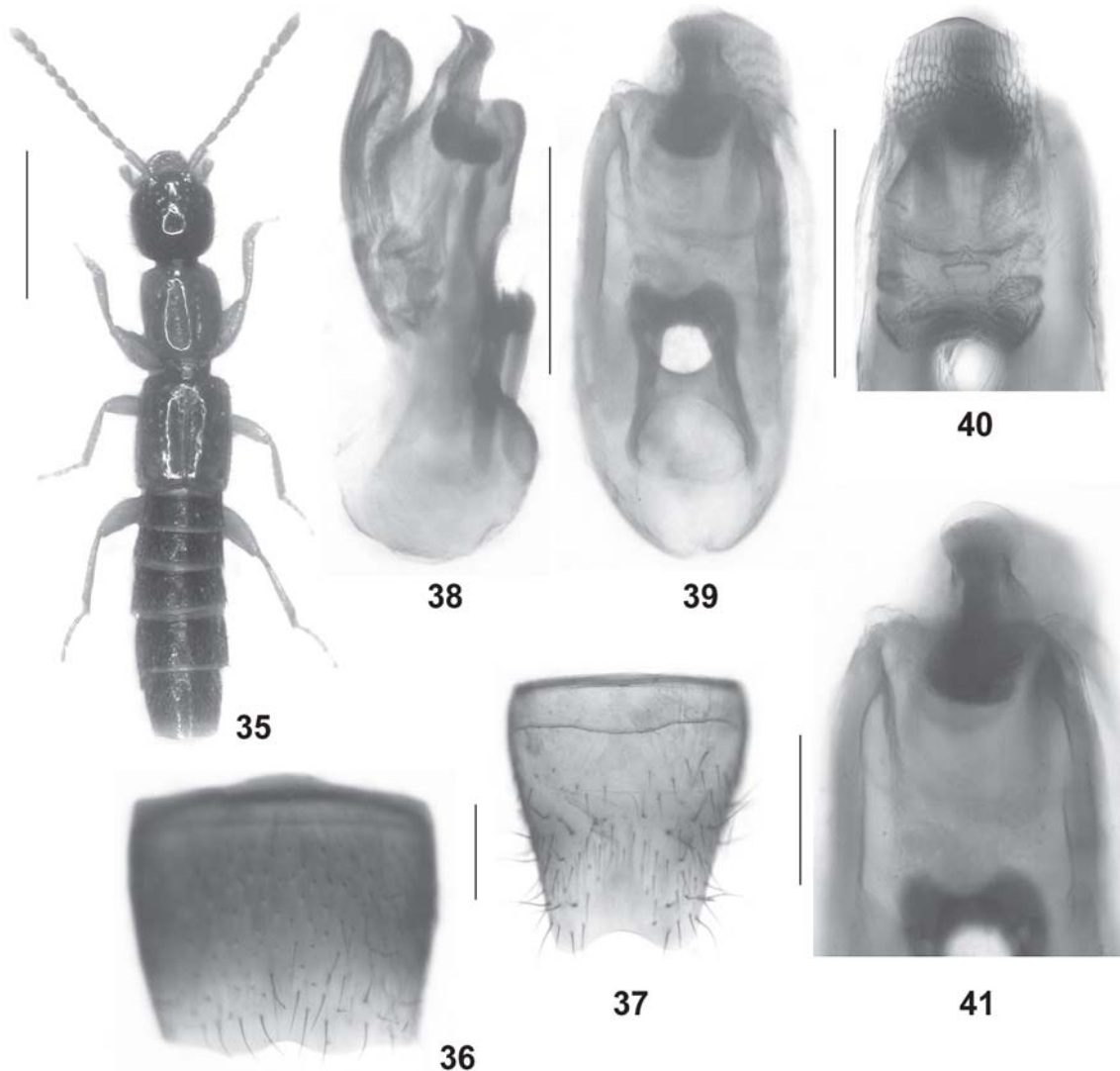
Type material examined: Lectotype ♂ [remounted, aedeagus and apical abdominal segments dissected], present designation: "VA / Casey bequest 1925 / *filitarsis*-5, Paratypus USNM 38175 / Lectotypus ♂ *Linolathra filitarsis* Casey, desig. V. Assing 2012 / *Pseudolathra filitarsis* (Casey), det. V. Assing 2012" (USNM). Paralectotypes: 4 exs. [1 ex. without abdomen]: "VA / Casey bequest 1925 / *filitarsis*-[6, 7, 9, 11], Paratypus USNM 38175" (USNM); 1 ♂ [dissected prior to present study]: "VA / Casey bequest 1925 / Type USNM 38175 / *filitarsis* Csy / Lectotype *Paralathra filitarsis* by L. E. Watrous" (USNM); 2 exs. [1 ex. without head and pronotum]: "Tex. / Casey bequest 1925 / *filitarsis*-[2, 3], Paratypus USNM 38175" (USNM); 2 exs.: "Nashville, Ten, Aug. 4-15, '97, Wickham / Casey bequest 1925 / *filitarsis*-[4, 10], Paratypus USNM 38175" (USNM); 1 ex.: "Miss / Casey bequest 1925 / *filitarsis*-8, Paratypus USNM 38175" (USNM).

Additional material examined: 1 ex., "Cin. O." (USNM).

Comment: The original description of *Linolathra filitarsis* is based on an unspecified number of syntypes from "Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi (Vicksburg) and Texas (Austin)" (CASEY 1905). Eleven type specimens were located in the collections of the

USNM. One of the males has a lectotype label by Watrous attached to it, but this designation was never published. The remaining specimens have curator paratype labels attached to them. One male in good condition is designated as the lectotype and illustrated in Figs 35-41. The species is the type species of *Linolathra* CASEY 1905, another synonym of *Pseudolathra*. Based on an examination of the above type material, the generic placement of *L. filitarsis* in *Pseudolathra* is confirmed.

This species is distinguished from *P. inviolata* and *P. filicornis* by the smaller and more slender body, as well as by the coloration (head and abdomen blackish, strongly contrasting with the pale-reddish pronotum and elytra. The supra-marginal line of the elytra is fine, but complete.



Figs 35-41: *Pseudolathra filitarsis* (CASEY), lectotype: (35) habitus; (36) male sternite VII; (37) male sternite VIII; (38-39) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (40) apical portion of aedeagus in dorsal view; (41) apical portion of aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 35: 1.0 mm; 36-40: 0.2 mm; 41: 0.1 mm.

5. Afrotropical species

Pseudolathra caffra (BOHEMAN 1848)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Zimbabwe: 1♂, Rukomechi, Game Reserve Marangora, 550 m, 6.-9.II.1987, leg. Wittmer (NHMB). Tanzania: 1♂, campsite near National Park Mikumi, 6°57'S, 37°16'E, 21.VII.2004, leg. Sprecher (cAss).

C o m m e n t : Until recently confounded with *P. pulchella*, this species appears to be widespread in the Afrotropical region. It was originally described from South Africa and subsequently reported from Kenya (ASSING 2012a). For illustrations of the aedeagus see ASSING (2012a).

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to the colleagues indicated in the material section for the loan of material under their care and to Benedikt Feldmann (Münster) for proof-reading the manuscript.

Zusammenfassung

Sechs Arten der Gattung *Pseudolathra* CASEY 1905 werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *P. fissa* nov.sp. (Südindien), *P. biungulata* nov.sp. (Laos), *P. transversiceps* nov.sp. (Nordvietnam), *P. bipectinata* nov.sp. (Laos), *P. tonsa* nov.sp. (Nordindien, Ostnepal) und *P. separanda* nov.sp. (Nordindien: Meghalaya, Uttaranchal). Weitere Nachweise von sieben beschriebenen und zwei vermutlich unbeschriebenen Arten aus der Ostpaläarktis und der Orientalis werden gemeldet. *Pseudolathra* ist derzeit mit 19 Arten in der Ostpaläarktis und der Orientalis vertreten. Die Verbreitungsgebiete von dreizehn Arten werden anhand von Karten illustriert. Das Typenmaterial von vier Arten aus der Neuen Welt wird revidiert: *Pseudolathra inviolata* (SCHEERPELTZ 1933), nov.comb. (ex *Lobrathium* MULSANT & REY 1878); *Pseudolathra integra* (SHARP 1876), nov.comb. (ex *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST 1802); *Pseudolathra filicornis* (CASEY 1805), Typusart von *Paralathra* CASEY 1805; *Pseudolathra filitarsis* (CASEY 1805), Typusart von *Linolathra* CASEY 1805. Für *Linolathra filitarsis* CASEY 1805 wird ein Lectotypus designiert; dieser Lectotypus wird abgebildet. Die Synonymie von *Linolathra* und *Paralathra* mit *Pseudolathra* wird bestätigt.

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